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TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP			STORK, KYLE R	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/001,894	HULL ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Kyle R Stork	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 February 2005.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-45 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-45 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachments(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 25.3.05.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This final office action is in response to the amendment 7 February 2005 and the information disclosure statement filed 25 March 2005.
2. Claims 1-45 are pending. Claims 1, 8, 13, 15, 17, 24, 29, 31, 33, 37, 42, and 44 are independent. The rejection of claims 31-32 under 35 U.S.C. 112 has been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

4. Claims 1, 4, 7-9, 17, 20, 23-25, 33, and 36-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Mao et al. (U.S. 6,546,385).

As per independent claim 1, Mao discloses a computer implemented method of using a paper document to retrieve multimedia information stored in a multimedia document in electronic form, wherein one or more user-selectable identifiers are printed on the paper document, the method comprising:

- Receiving a first signal indicating selection of a first user-selectable identifier from the one or more user-selectable identifiers printed on the paper (Figure 4, items 404 and 414)
- Responsive to receiving the first signal, identifying a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (Figure 4, item 410)
- Outputting the portion of the multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier using an output device (Figure 4, item 415)

As per dependent claim 4, Mao discloses the method wherein one or more user-selectable identifiers include one or more barcodes printed on the paper document (Figure 4, items 414 and 416).

As per dependent claim 7, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao discloses receiving a signal indicating a selection of a control code from one or more control codes printed on the paper document (Figure 4, items 404, 406, 414, and 416). Mao further discloses responsive to receiving a signal, controlling the output of the portion of the multimedia information corresponding to the user-selectable identifier based upon the control code

(Figure 4, items 415 and 434: Here, depending on the control code, the multimedia information can be sent to either display, 415, or a PC, 434).

As per independent claim 8, Mao discloses the method of using a paper document to access multimedia information stored in a multimedia document in electronic form, wherein one or more user-selectable identifiers printed on the paper document, the method comprising:

- Selecting a first user-selectable identifier from the one or more user-selectable identifiers printed on the paper document (Figure 4, items 404 and 414)
- Requesting multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (Figure 4, item 410)
- Outputting a portion of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier using an output device (Figure 4, item 415)

As per dependent claim 9, Mao discloses the method wherein the one or more user-selectable identifiers correspond to one or more barcodes printed on the paper and selecting the first user selectable identifiers comprises scanning a first barcode from the one or more barcodes printed on the paper document using a selection device (Figure 4, items 414 and 416).

As per independent claim 17, Mao discloses the system for using a paper document to retrieve multimedia information stored in a multimedia document in electronic form, wherein one or more user-selectable identifiers are printed on the paper document, the system comprising:

- An output device (Figure 4, item 415)
- A data processor (Figure 4, item 411)
- Wherein the data processor is configured to:
 - Receive a first signal indicating selection of a first user-selectable identifier from the one or more user-selectable identifiers printed on the paper document (Figure 4, items 404, 406, 414 and 416)
 - Identifying a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (Figure 4, path from 416 to 414 to 418 to 410 to 411 to 412)
 - Communicating the portion of the multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier to the output device (Figure 4, path from 412 to 411 to 410 to 415)
 - Wherein the output device is configured to output the portion of the multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier received from the data processor (Figure 4, item 415)

As per dependent claim 20, Mao discloses the method wherein one or more user-selectable identifiers include one or more barcodes printed on the paper document (Figure 4, items 414 and 416).

As per dependent claim 23, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 17, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao discloses receiving a signal indicating a selection of a control code from one or more control codes printed on the paper document (Figure 4, items 404, 406, 414, and 416). Mao further discloses

responsive to receiving a signal, controlling the output of the portion of the multimedia information corresponding to the user-selectable identifier based upon the control code (Figure 4, items 415 and 434: Here, depending on the control code, the multimedia information can be sent to either display, 415, or a PC, 434).

As per independent claim 24, Mao discloses a system for using a paper document to access multimedia information stored in a multimedia document in electronic form, wherein one or more user-selectable identifiers are printed on the paper document, the system comprising:

- A processor (Figure 4, item 411)
- A memory coupled to the processor, the memory configured to store a plurality of code modules for execution by the processor, the plurality of code modules comprising:
 - A code module for selecting a first user-identifier from the one or more user-selected identifiers printed on the paper document (Figure 4, item 410)
 - A code module for requesting multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (Figure 4, item 410 and 420)
 - A code module for outputting a portion of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier using an output device (Figure 4, item 415)

As per dependent claim 25, Mao discloses the method wherein the one or more user-selectable identifiers correspond to one or more barcodes printed on the paper and

selecting the first user selectable identifiers comprises scanning a first barcode from the one or more barcodes printed on the paper document using a selection device (Figure 4, items 414 and 416).

As per independent claim 33, Mao discloses a computer program product stored on a computer-readable storage medium for using a paper document to retrieve multimedia information stored in a multimedia document in electronic form, wherein one or more user-selectable identifiers are printed on the paper document, the computer program product comprising:

- Code for receiving a first signal indicating selection of a first user-selectable identifier from the one or more user-selectable identifiers printed on the paper document (Figure 4, items 404, 406, 414, and 416)
- Code for identifying a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (Figure 4, items 404, 410, 412, and 414)
- Code for outputting the portion of the multimedia information using an output device (Figure 4, item 415)

As per dependent claim 36, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 33, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao discloses receiving a signal indicating a selection of a control code from one or more control codes printed on the paper document (Figure 4, items 404, 406, 414, and 416). Mao further discloses responsive to receiving a signal, controlling the output of the portion of the multimedia information corresponding to the user-selectable identifier based upon the control code

(Figure 4, items 415 and 434: Here, depending on the control code, the multimedia information can be sent to either display, 415, or a PC, 434).

As per independent claim 37, Mao discloses a computer program product stored on a computer-readable medium for using a paper document to access multimedia information stored in a multimedia document in electronic form, wherein one or more user-selectable identifiers are printed on the paper document, the computer program product comprising:

- Code for selecting a first user-selectable identifier from the one or more user-selectable identifiers printed on the paper document (Figure 4, items 404, 406, 414, and 416)
- Code for requesting multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (Figure 4, items 404, 410, 412, and 414)
- Code for outputting a portion of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier using an output device (Figure 4, item 415)

As per dependent claim 38, Mao discloses the method wherein the one or more user-selectable identifiers correspond to one or more barcodes printed on the paper and selecting the first user selectable identifiers comprises scanning a first barcode from the one or more barcodes printed on the paper document using a selection device (Figure 4, items 414 and 416).

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 2-3 and 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mao in further view of Mohan (Text-based search of TV news stories, 1996, provided by applicant in IDS).

As per dependent claim 2, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao fails to disclose the method wherein a signal comprises information identifying the output device. Mohan further discloses the method wherein a signal comprises information identifying the output device (page 11, paragraph 1: Here, the correct display device is automatically invoked).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of document identification and display with Mohan's method of automatically determining the viewer for the document, since it would have allowed a user to simply open the document without having to specifically identify a viewer for the document.

As per dependent claim 3, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao further discloses outputting the portion of the multimedia information using an output device (Figure 4, item 415). Mao

fails to disclose the first signal comprising information indicating a playback mode for outputting the portion of the multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. Mohan discloses the first signal comprising information indicating a playback mode for outputting the portion of the multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (page 11, paragraph 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of document display with Mohan's method of indicating a playback mode, since it would have allowed a user to playback the selected multimedia without distinctly specifying a playback device.

As per dependent claim 18, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 17, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mohan further discloses the method wherein a signal comprises information identifying the output device (page 11, paragraph 1: Here, the correct display device is automatically invoked).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of document identification and display with Mohan's method of automatically determining the viewer for the document, since it would have allowed a user to simply open the document without having to specifically identify a viewer for the document.

As per dependent claim 19, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 17, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao further discloses outputting the portion of the multimedia information using an output device (Figure 4, item 415). Mao fails to disclose the first signal comprising information indicating a playback mode for

outputting the portion of the multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. Mohan discloses the first signal comprising information indicating a playback mode for outputting the portion of the multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (page 11, paragraph 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of document display with Mohan's method of indicating a playback mode, since it would have allowed a user to playback the selected multimedia without distinctly specifying a playback device.

7. Claims 5, 10, 16, 21, 26, 32, 34, 39, and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mao in further view of Myers et al. (A Multi-Vie Intelligent Editor for Digital Video Libraries, 24 June 2001, provided by applicant in IDS).

As per dependent claim 5, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao fails to disclose determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. However, Myers discloses determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier

(section 6.5: Here, the first and second identifiers are inherent. Myers discloses playback of a “selected portion of the video.” For this to occur, a first (start) time and a second (end) time must be predetermined by the user).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of multimedia playback with Myers's method of multimedia playback, since it would have allowed a user to view sections of the multimedia document without having to view the entire document.

As per dependent claim 10, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 8, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao fails to disclose determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. However, Myers discloses determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (section 6.5: Here, the first and second identifiers are inherent. Myers discloses playback of a “selected portion of the video.” For this to occur, a first (start) time and a second (end) time must be predetermined by the user).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of multimedia playback with

Myers's method of multimedia playback, since it would have allowed a user to view sections of the multimedia document without having to view the entire document.

As per dependent claim 16, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 15, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao fails to disclose determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. However, Myers discloses determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (section 6.5: Here, the first and second identifiers are inherent, Myers discloses playback of a "selected portion of the video." For this to occur, a first (start) time and a second (end) time must be predetermined by the user).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of multimedia playback with Myers's method of multimedia playback, since it would have allowed a user to view sections of the multimedia document without having to view the entire document.

As per dependent claim 21, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 17, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao fails to disclose determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and

including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. However, Myers discloses determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (section 6.5: Here, the first and second identifiers are inherent. Myers discloses playback of a “selected portion of the video.” For this to occur, a first (start) time and a second (end) time must be predetermined by the user).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of multimedia playback with Myers's method of multimedia playback, since it would have allowed a user to view sections of the multimedia document without having to view the entire document.

As per dependent claim 26, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 24, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao fails to disclose determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. However, Myers discloses determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the

multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (section 6.5: Here, the first and second identifiers are inherent. Myers discloses playback of a “selected portion of the video.” For this to occur, a first (start) time and a second (end) time must be predetermined by the user).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of multimedia playback with Myers's method of multimedia playback, since it would have allowed a user to view sections of the multimedia document without having to view the entire document.

As per dependent claim 32, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 31, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao fails to disclose determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. However, Myers discloses determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (section 6.5: Here, the first and second identifiers are inherent. Myers discloses playback of a “selected portion of the video.” For this to occur, a first (start) time and a second (end) time must be predetermined by the user).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of multimedia playback with Myers's method of multimedia playback, since it would have allowed a user to view sections of the multimedia document without having to view the entire document.

As per dependent claim 34, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 33, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao fails to disclose determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. However, Myers discloses determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (section 6.5: Here, the first and second identifiers are inherent. Myers discloses playback of a "selected portion of the video." For this to occur, a first (start) time and a second (end) time must be predetermined by the user).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of multimedia playback with Myers's method of multimedia playback, since it would have allowed a user to view sections of the multimedia document without having to view the entire document.

As per dependent claim 39, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 37, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao fails to disclose determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. However, Myers discloses determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (section 6.5: Here, the first and second identifiers are inherent. Myers discloses playback of a “selected portion of the video.” For this to occur, a first (start) time and a second (end) time must be predetermined by the user).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of multimedia playback with Myers's method of multimedia playback, since it would have allowed a user to view sections of the multimedia document without having to view the entire document.

As per dependent claim 45, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 44, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao fails to disclose determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia

information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. However, Myers discloses determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (section 6.5: Here, the first and second identifiers are inherent. Myers discloses playback of a “selected portion of the video.” For this to occur, a first (start) time and a second (end) time must be predetermined by the user).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of multimedia playback with Myers's method of multimedia playback, since it would have allowed a user to view sections of the multimedia document without having to view the entire document.

8. Claims 6, 11, 22, 27, 35, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mao in further view of Chiu et al. (Automatically Linking Multimedia Meeting Documents by Image Matching, 2000, provided by applicant in IDS).

As per dependent claim 6, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao fails to disclose determining a first time corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier and including a portion of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring from the first time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. However, Chiu discloses determining a first time corresponding to the first

user-selectable identifier and including a portion of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring from the first time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (page 2, Figure 1 and text; Figure 2, Paper Interfaces section).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of displaying multimedia with Chiu's method of displaying multimedia information corresponding to the first time, since it would have allowed a user to view information specifically related to the selected identifier without having to search the entire multimedia document to find the information.

As per dependent claim 11, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 8, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao fails to disclose determining a first time corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier and including a portion of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring from the first time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. However, Chiu discloses determining a first time corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier and including a portion of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring from the first time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (page 2, Figure 1 and text; Figure 2, Paper Interfaces section).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of displaying multimedia with

Chiu's method of displaying multimedia information corresponding to the first time, since it would have allowed a user to view information specifically related to the selected identifier without having to search the entire multimedia document to find the information.

As per dependent claim 22, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 17, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao fails to disclose determining a first time corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier and including a portion of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring from the first time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. However, Chiu discloses determining a first time corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier and including a portion of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring from the first time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (page 2, Figure 1 and text; Figure 2, Paper Interfaces section).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of displaying multimedia with Chiu's method of displaying multimedia information corresponding to the first time, since it would have allowed a user to view information specifically related to the selected identifier without having to search the entire multimedia document to find the information.

As per dependent claim 27, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 24, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao fails to disclose determining a

first time corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier and including a portion of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring from the first time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. However, Chiu discloses determining a first time corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier and including a portion of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring from the first time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (page 2, Figure 1 and text; Figure 2, Paper Interfaces section).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of displaying multimedia with Chiu's method of displaying multimedia information corresponding to the first time, since it would have allowed a user to view information specifically related to the selected identifier without having to search the entire multimedia document to find the information.

As per dependent claim 35, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 33, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao fails to disclose determining a first time corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier and including a portion of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring from the first time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. However, Chiu discloses determining a first time corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier and including a portion of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring from the first time in the portion of multimedia

information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (page 2, Figure 1 and text; Figure 2, Paper Interfaces section).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of displaying multimedia with Chiu's method of displaying multimedia information corresponding to the first time, since it would have allowed a user to view information specifically related to the selected identifier without having to search the entire multimedia document to find the information.

As per dependent claim 40, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 37, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao fails to disclose determining a first time corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier and including a portion of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring from the first time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. However, Chiu discloses determining a first time corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier and including a portion of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring from the first time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (page 2, Figure 1 and text; Figure 2, Paper Interfaces section).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of displaying multimedia with Chiu's method of displaying multimedia information corresponding to the first time, since it would have allowed a user to view information specifically related to the selected

identifier without having to search the entire multimedia document to find the information.

9. Claims 12, 28, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mao in further view of Dimitrova et al. (Video Keyframe Extraction and Filtering: A Keyframe is not a Keyframe to Everyone, 1997, provided by applicant in IDS).

As per dependent claim 12, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 8, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao further discloses the method wherein one or more control codes are printed on the paper document, the method further comprising selecting a first control code from the one or more control codes printed on the paper document (Figure 4, items 404, 406, 414, and 416). Mao fails to disclose modifying the output portion of the multimedia information. However, Dimitrova discloses modifying the output portion of the multimedia information (page 114, section 2: Here, Dimitrova discusses segmenting a multimedia video clip).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of receiving paper based user-selectable control codes with Dimitrova's method of modifying output of the portion of multimedia information, since it would have allowed a user to specify changes that he/she wished to be made in the multimedia document.

As per dependent claim 28, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 24, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao further discloses the method

wherein one or more control codes are printed on the paper document, the method further comprising selecting a first control code from the one or more control codes printed on the paper document (Figure 4, items 404, 406, 414, and 416). Mao fails to discloses modifying the output portion of the multimedia information. However, Dimitrova discloses modifying the output portion of the multimedia information (page 114, section 2: Here, Dimitrova discusses segmenting a multimedia video clip).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of receiving paper based user-selectable control codes with Dimitrova's method of modifying output of the portion or multimedia information, since it would have allowed a user to specify changes that he/she wished to be made in the multimedia document.

As per dependent claim 41, Mao discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 37, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao further discloses the method wherein one or more control codes are printed on the paper document, the method further comprising selecting a first control code from the one or more control codes printed on the paper document (Figure 4, items 404, 406, 414, and 416). Mao fails to discloses modifying the output portion of the multimedia information. However, Dimitrova discloses modifying the output portion of the multimedia information (page 114, section 2: Here, Dimitrova discusses segmenting a multimedia video clip).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of receiving paper based user-selectable control codes with Dimitrova's method of modifying output of the portion or

multimedia information, since it would have allowed a user to specify changes that he/she wished to be made in the multimedia document.

10. Claims 13, 29, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mao in further view of Chen et al. (ViBE: A Video Indexing and Browsing Environment, September 1999, provided by applicant in IDS).

As per independent claim 13, Mao discloses a computer-implemented method of using a paper document to retrieve multimedia information stored electronically in a multimedia document, wherein a first plurality of user-selectable identifiers are printed on the paper document, the method comprising:

- Receiving a signal indicating selection of a plurality of user-selectable identifiers from the first plurality of user-selectable identifiers printed on the paper document (Figure 4, items 404, 406, 414, and 416)
- Responsive to receiving the first signal, identifying portions of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document corresponding to the second plurality of user selectable identifiers (Figure 4, items 410, 411, and 412)
- Outputting the portions of the multimedia information corresponding to the second plurality of user-selectable identifiers using an output device (Figure 4, item 415)

Mao fails to disclose the second plurality of user-selectable identifiers being a subset of the first plurality of user-selectable identifiers. However, Chen discloses organizing items into subsets (Figure 3; section 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of outputting multimedia information with Chen's method of organizing user-selectable identifiers into subsets, since it would have allowed a user to have similar operations grouped together (Chen: section 3.1).

As per independent claim 29, Mao discloses a system for using a paper document to retrieve multimedia information stored electronically in a multimedia document, wherein a first plurality of user-selectable identifiers are printed on the paper document, the system comprising:

- An output device (Figure 4, item 415)
- A data processor (Figure 4, item 411)
- Wherein the data processor is configured to:
 - Receiving a signal indicating selection of a plurality of user-selectable identifiers from the first plurality of user-selectable identifiers printed on the paper document (Figure 4, items 404, 406, 414, and 416)
 - Responsive to receiving the first signal, identifying portions of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document corresponding to the second plurality of user selectable identifiers (Figure 4, items 410, 411, and 412)
 - Outputting the portions of the multimedia information corresponding to the second plurality of user-selectable identifiers using an output device (Figure 4, item 415)

Mao fails to disclose the second plurality of user-selectable identifiers being a subset of the first plurality of user-selectable identifiers. However, Chen discloses organizing items into subsets (Figure 3; section 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's system of outputting multimedia information with Chen's system of organizing user-selectable identifiers into subsets, since it would have allowed a user to have similar operations grouped together (Chen: section 3.1).

As per independent claim 42, Mao discloses a computer program product stored on a computer-readable storage medium for using a paper document to retrieve multimedia information stored electronically in a multimedia document, wherein a first plurality of user-selectable identifiers are printed on the paper document, the computer program product comprising:

- Code for receiving a signal indicating selection of a plurality of user-selectable identifiers from the first plurality of user-selectable identifiers printed on the paper document (Figure 4, items 404, 406, 414, and 416)
- Code for responsive to receiving the first signal, identifying portions of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document corresponding to the second plurality of user selectable identifiers (Figure 4, items 410, 411, and 412)
- Code for outputting the portions of the multimedia information corresponding to the second plurality of user-selectable identifiers using an output device (Figure 4, item 415)

Mao fails to disclose the second plurality of user-selectable identifiers being a subset of the first plurality of user-selectable identifiers. However, Chen discloses organizing items into subsets (Figure 3; section 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao's method of outputting multimedia information with Chen's method of organizing user-selectable identifiers into subsets, since it would have allowed a user to have similar operations grouped together (Chen: section 3.1).

11. Claims 14, 30, and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mao and Chen in further view of Myers.

As per dependent claim 14, Mao and Chen discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 13, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao and Chen fail to disclose determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. However, Myers discloses determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (section 6.5: Here, the first and second identifiers are inherent. Myers

discloses playback of a “selected portion of the video.” For this to occur, a first (start) time and a second (end) time must be predetermined by the user).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao and Chen's method of multimedia playback with Myers's method of multimedia playback, since it would have allowed a user to view sections of the multimedia document without having to view the entire document.

As per dependent claim 30, Mao and Chen discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 29, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao and Chen fail to disclose determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. However, Myers discloses determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (section 6.5: Here, the first and second identifiers are inherent. Myers discloses playback of a “selected portion of the video.” For this to occur, a first (start) time and a second (end) time must be predetermined by the user).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao and Chen's method of multimedia playback

with Myers's method of multimedia playback, since it would have allowed a user to view sections of the multimedia document without having to view the entire document.

As per dependent claim 43, Mao and Chen discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 42, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Mao and Chen fail to disclose determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier. However, Myers discloses determining a first time and a second time corresponding to the first user selectable identifier and including a portion of multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between the first time and the second time in the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier (section 6.5: Here, the first and second identifiers are inherent. Myers discloses playback of a "selected portion of the video." For this to occur, a first (start) time and a second (end) time must be predetermined by the user).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Mao and Chen's method of multimedia playback with Myers's method of multimedia playback, since it would have allowed a user to view sections of the multimedia document without having to view the entire document.

12. Claims 15, 31, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mao.

As per independent claim 15, Mao discloses the computer-implemented method of retrieving multimedia information using a first paper document and a second paper document, wherein one or more user-selectable identifiers are printed on the first paper document and one or more user-selectable identifiers are printed on the second paper document, the method comprising:

- Receiving a signal indicating selection of a first user-selectable identifier from the one or more user-selectable identifiers printed on the first paper document, and indicating selection of a second user-selectable identifier from the one or more user-selectable identifiers printed on the second paper document (Figure 4, items 404, 406, 414, and 416: Here, several different identifiers can be scanned, as the figure shows no limit on the number of times the method may be performed.)
- Identifying a portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier from multimedia information stored by a first multimedia document (Figure 4, items 408, 418, and 410)
- Identifying a portion of multimedia information corresponding to the second user-selected identifier from multimedia information stored by a second multimedia document (Figure 4, items 408, 418, and 410)
- Outputting the portion of multimedia information stored by the first multimedia document corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier and the portion of multimedia information stored by the second multimedia document corresponding to the second user-selectable identifier using an output device (Figure 4, item 415: Here, it was well known that a display may display more than

one set of information at a time. For example, a monitor may display several windows of information on the screen tiled, split, or in another manner)

As per independent claim 31, Mao discloses a system for retrieving multimedia information using a first paper document and a second paper document, wherein one or more user-selectable identifiers are printed on the first paper document and one or more user-selectable identifiers are printed on the second paper document, the system comprising:

- An output device (Figure 4, item 415)
- A data processor (Figure 4, item 411)
- Wherein the data processor is configured to:
 - Receive a signal indicating selection of a first user-selectable identifier from the one or more user-selectable identifiers printed on the first paper document, and indicating selection of a second user-selectable identifier from the one or more user-selectable identifiers printed on the second paper document (Figure 4, items 404, 406, 414, and 416: Here, several different identifiers can be scanned, as the figure shows no limit on the number of times the method may be performed.)
 - Identify a portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier from multimedia information stored by a first multimedia document (Figure 4, items 408, 418, and 410)
 - Identify a portion of multimedia information corresponding to the second user-selectable identifier from multimedia information stored by a second multimedia document (Figure 4, items 408, 418, and 410)

- Communicate the portion of multimedia information stored by the first multimedia document corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier and the portion of multimedia information stored by the second multimedia document corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier to the output device (Figure 4, items 410 and 412)
- Wherein the output device is configured to output the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier and the portion of multimedia information corresponding to the second user-selectable identifier received from the data processor (Figure 4, item 415: Here, it was well known that a display may display more than one set of information at a time. For example, a monitor may display several windows of information on the screen tiled, split, or in another manner)

As per independent claim 44, Mao discloses a computer program product stored on a computer-readable storage medium for retrieving multimedia information using a first paper document and a second paper document, wherein one or more user-selectable identifiers are printed on the second paper document, the computer program product comprising:

- Code for receiving a signal indicating selection of a first user-selectable identifier from the one or more user-selectable identifiers printed on the first paper document, and indicating selection of a second user-selectable identifier from the one or more user-selectable identifiers printed on the second paper document (Figure 4, items 404, 406, 414, and 416: Here, several different identifiers can be

scanned, as the figure shows no limit on the number of times the method may be performed.)

- Code for identifying a portion of multimedia information corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier from multimedia information stored by a first multimedia document (Figure 4, items 408, 418, and 410)
- Code for identifying a portion of multimedia information corresponding to the second user-selected identifier from multimedia information stored by a second multimedia document (Figure 4, items 408, 418, and 410)
- Code for outputting the portion of multimedia information stored by the first multimedia document corresponding to the first user-selectable identifier and the portion of multimedia information stored by the second multimedia document corresponding to the second user-selectable identifier using an output device (Figure 4, item 415: Here, it was well known that a display may display more than one set of information at a time. For example, a monitor may display several windows of information on the screen tiled, split, or in another manner)

Response to Arguments

13. Applicant's arguments filed 7 February 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

As per independent claim 1, the applicant argues that Mao fails to disclose "multimedia information stored by the multimedia document." The examiner respectfully disagrees. Mao discloses creation of an indexed copy of hard copy document (column

3, line 41- column 4, line 16). The indexed copy contains document data in the form of text and graphics (column 3, lines 48-50). A document containing text and graphics is, by definition, a multimedia document; text and graphics are multimedia format (“Multimedia,” from Wikipedia, pages 1-2; “Glossary: What Does It Mean?” page 2; “IT&T Talk,” page 3; “glossary,” page 5; “Glossary for computer hardware and micro scope,” page 7; “Computer Terms,” 5).

The applicant further suggests that multimedia, as referred to in claim 1 suggests, “information that comprises information of several different types in an integrated form. The different types of information included in multimedia information may include a combination of text information, graphics information, animation information, sound (audio) information, video information, and the like.” According to the applicant’s definition, Mao discloses multimedia information as referred to in claim 1. Further, the applicant is reminded that the limitations within the specification are not recited in the claim.

As per claims 2-45, the applicant relies upon the arguments set forth with respect to claim 1. These arguments are similarly not persuasive.

Conclusion

14. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kyle R Stork whose telephone number is (571) 272-4130. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (7:00-3:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (703) 308-5465. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

KRS


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